

## SENSATIONS

## FOLLOW SENSATIONS IN SUCCESSION.

## A Combination Has Been Formed at Chicago Which

## May Decide the Contest in Favor of Gresham or Harrison.

## The Blaine Sentiment Will Not Down at the Bidding

## Of Any Man, But Continues as Lively as Ever.

## Colonel Ingersoll Preparing the Greatest Effort of His Life.

## John R. Lynch, Colored, to Second Gresham's Nomination.

## Gossip and Pointers about the Coming Convention.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The very first combination between the friends of any one candidate, and therefore the first real politics of the Republican National Convention to-day, its importance will be lessened by the fact that the news of the move will come as a total surprise to the great mass of people who have been listening to the bewildering idle talk that for nearly a week now has been making the hotel corridors here fairly resound.

The apparent strained relations between the followers of Harrison and Gresham were noticed and both sides recognized the folly of the friends of the Indiana men coming to Chicago and all fighting each other. The feeling of those in the conference was that the part of good sense lay in the direction of some of union not in antagonism. The upshot was an understanding substantially that the

friends of HARRISON AND GRESHAM should not attack or attempt to undermine each other; that both sides should do the best they could for their man, but all in the friendliest spirit, and that the Indiana delegates should vote solidly from the start to the finish. When the time came, a time expected by all Gresham men, but not acknowledged as such by Gen. Harrison's phalanx, the time when it should become evident in the convention that Harrison could not be the nominee, then Gresham should be accorded the support of his native land. It was not stipulated that a meeting of the Indiana delegation should be held to determine whether the time had arrived, it being the purpose to make the matter so fair that no question of the delegates should, in such a contingency, if the contingency arose, begin voting for Gresham was left to the honor of the delegates themselves. A few more than that present in the convention, it was not stipulated that a meeting of the Indiana delegation should be held to determine whether the time had arrived, it being the purpose to make the matter so fair that no question of the delegates should, in such a contingency, if the contingency arose, begin voting for Gresham was left to the honor of the delegates themselves.

THE CROWDED CONSTANTLY. The tall virgins of G. W. Fairbanks seemed everywhere, now pleasantly greeting so many old Indiana, or cordially grasping the hand of distinguished Chicagoans, and others no less distinguished, from outside States who came in to cheer on the Gresham boom. Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's name came up. It was not stipulated that a meeting of the Indiana delegation should be held to determine whether the time had arrived, it being the purpose to make the matter so fair that no question of the delegates should, in such a contingency, if the contingency arose, begin voting for Gresham was left to the honor of the delegates themselves.

THE QUESTION OF HIS SHALL FOLLOW. Leonard Swett in the convention and second nomination of Gresham has been settled. The honor will go to John R. Lynch (colored), the Mississippi member of the Republican National Convention. He was who created a favorable impression as the temporary chairman of the National Convention four years ago. The understanding is that a further second speech will be made by an old delegate, whose name is yet withheld—a New Englander.

KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE NATION. What was regarded as little short of the explosion of a bomb in the Gresham camp was a declaration for Blaine coming from W. E. Kent, of Chicago, one of the two first delegates in Illinois that were instructed for Gresham. Kent represents the Second Illinois district. The Fifty-Lawyer Territory, where two-thirds of the voters are Irish or Irish-Americans. "I am only speaking for myself," he was quoted, "but you will find that I shall have lots of company and the forty-four Illinois delegates if they are needed. I have made up my mind to disregard the instructions and vote for Blaine. Why? Because there is going to be a dead-lock without a doubt, and then a break for Blaine, and the Republicans in my district are solid for him, anyway."

To-night the Gresham managers stated that they had ascertained Kent would vote for Gresham all right, and that his expression was simply in conversation with a Blaine friend, during the exuberance of the moment, and to show a friendly feeling for the old chief.

## A CHILDISH HOTEL MAN.

An incident showing how the whirl of excitement is beginning, occurred to-day at the Grand Pacific. Col. A. C. Babcock, of Chicago, came into the Grand Pacific rotunda carrying a photograph, life size, of the Plumed Knight, mounted in a rosewood frame. He brought it to the door and requested the clerk to place it in the partition behind the desk with the pictures of Sherman, Alger, Allison and Gresham. John M. Drake, owner of the Grand Pacific, saw the picture and ordered it removed.

"I want it there," said Col. Babcock. "This picture has as much right there as any of those you have there now."

"No," he retorted. "Drake. He is not a candidate and his picture cannot be in this house."

"He is my candidate," said the Colonel. "and I am going to have his picture wherever I can."

Drake insisted on the removal of the picture, but Col. Babcock partly

## WESTERN CONGRESSMEN

## Enroute to Chicago—Interviewed by Reporters at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, June 14.—There was a notable gathering of Republicans at Union station this morning enroute to Chicago. Among the number were Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin; Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, and Congressman McKinley and Butterworth, of Ohio. While taking breakfast the gentlemen were all disposed to talk quite freely.

Senator Spooner said: "The indications point to the selection of one candidate from New York and the other from Indiana. It is necessary that one of the candidates belong to Indiana, and it is unfortunate that two residents from that State should be in the field."

Senator Stockbridge said the Michigan delegation was not only going to present General Alger's name, but would nominate him. "The Michigan delegation," he said, "will either be one of great success or the going to pieces of the party. If a destructive element tries to nominate a man whom wiser hands know might be defeated, then we might as well divide the cake and build up the party anew. But I do not expect such a result. I believe a wise course will be pursued and a strong man nominated. The talk of more Blaine letters is nonsense. Blaine's honor has been accepted by the party and I have written. I would regard it as an indication in his friends to crowd his name into the convention after these two letters."

Major McKinley said Sherman was a good man, but he had every reason to believe he would be nominated. "Blaine," said he, "was out of the race. The platform would be squarely on protection."

## THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

## Arranging the Convention Preliminaries.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY. CHICAGO, June 14.—The inauguration of the formalities preceding the call to order of the Republican Convention took place just before noon to-day, when the members of the National Committee assembled in their headquarters to settle the preliminaries.

Hon. B. F. Jones, chairman of the committee, presided, with Gen. W. L. Alexander, of Iowa, acting as Sergeant-at-Arms; Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, Secretary, assisted by Carson Lake, of New York.

Twenty-eight States were represented by members or by proxy. Seated about the long table were the following gentlemen: Gen. W. L. Alexander, of Iowa; B. F. Jones, of Illinois; John C. New, of Indiana; J. S. Clarkson, of Iowa; Cyrus Leland, of Kansas; Walter Evans, of Kentucky; J. M. Haynes, of Maine; James C. Carter, of Maryland; R. G. Hon. of Michigan; John P. Sanborn, of Michigan; Robert G. Evans, of Minnesota; John R. Lynch, of Mississippi; Robert T. Van Horn, of Missouri; Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey; A. L. Ingersoll, of New York; W. E. Kent, of Illinois; W. P. Brownlow, of Tennessee; W. N. Cuney, of Texas; George W. Hooker, of Vermont; Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin; Clark Churchill, of Arizona; Robert E. Felt, of Utah; Thomas S. Miner, of Washington Territory; Joseph M. Cary, of Wyoming.

The proceedings opened by Mr. Clarkson, on behalf of the Sub-Committee on Arrangements, making report concerning the plan of seating that had been adopted, Sanborn, of Michigan; Hooker, of Vermont; Lynch, of Mississippi; Payne, of Wisconsin; Little, of Illinois; New, of Indiana, and Conger, of Ohio, took part in the discussion that the result was a tie.

The allotment of 300 more tickets to Chicago than the original 700 proposed was the nub of the debate. As a result the number of tickets for local delegates was limited to 100, and the total of 900 to 800, including those to be given the Mayor for distinguished guests. It was nearly an hour before the matter of tickets was settled.

The matter of preparing a roll of the convention was, on motion of Mr. Conger, referred to a sub-committee of five to report to-morrow. Messrs. Conger, Fessenden, Leland, Hobart and Brownlow were appointed as the committee to prepare the roll.

Mr. Jones, of Illinois, suggested that at times when the convention was not in session the hall be opened to the crowds of visitors who would be unable to get in when the convention was in session. The suggestion was adopted. The committee then agreed that the plan would involve numerous difficulties, and that it would be necessary to first obtain the consent of the Auditorium Company. The idea was then dropped.

Mr. Clarkson called attention to the matter of selecting a chaplain. Several members of the committee interjected that a different chaplain every morning would be desirable. The suggestion was rejected by the name of Barclay. Another gentleman moved that the chaplain's prayer every morning be submitted in manuscript, before delivery, to the chairman of the convention. Mr. Jones thought the officers of the convention would have enough to do to attend to their own prayers. The matter of prayers and chaplains was dropped, and the committee was then promptly relegated to the sub-committee on Arrangements.

Without taking up the contents, of which there are several, including the important one from Virginia between the Mahone and Riddleberger delegations, or the appointment of temporary delegates to the convention, about which so much interest centers, the committee at 1 p. m. adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow night.

## HARRISON AND THE WORKINGMEN.

Indiana's Candidate Has Always Been a True Friend of American Labor.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—An effort has been made in some quarters to prejudice General Harrison's candidacy by claiming that the laboring classes were against him, and the great strikes of 1877 have been referred to and misrepresented. It has been charged that he was the commander of the troops called out on that occasion, and did his utmost to put down the strike by force. The true history of those times shows General Harrison in a very creditable light, and in one that will make him friends instead of enemies among the workmen of the State and Nation.

The strike caused great alarm among the people, and the then recent events in Pittsburgh led property owners to fear that the lawless element in this city would try to seize on the occasion to destroy property.

bers. Governor Williams called out the militia, and Gen. Dan McCann, and Gen. Harrison, was appointed to command. Gen. Harrison and Judge Gresham each commanded companies of militia. Efforts were being made to prevent the strikers from their carrying of the mails, trains for that purpose were permitted to arrive and depart, but it was attempted to keep any one from taking passage thereon. In social cases violence was used, and men and women were forcibly taken to the cars.

In a consultation between a sub-committee of the Committee on Safety and of the strikers, General Harrison pointed out that such action would tend to alienate from the strikers the sympathies of the people; that it was an interference with the rights of the friends of the strikers, as some of them were compelled to seek transportation.

The General was the attorney for the receiver of the Ohio & Mississippi, one of the roads affected by the strike. Several parties were arrested for interfering with the running of trains on that as well as other roads. Mr. Harrison, as attorney for the receiver, appeared and prosecuted the cases before Judge Drummond. The parties were convicted and sentenced to a term in the county jail.

After they had been there a few days General Harrison went to Judge Drummond and told him he thought they had been punished enough, and they ought to be released from the rest of the sentence. Upon his representation the Judge did release them.

When released, General Harrison called upon General Harrison and thanked him for his efforts in their behalf, saying at the same time that if they had taken his advice they would not have been punished at all, and pledged him to ever pay to him half so much pleasure.

## SOME POINTED COMMENTS.

## Eastern Editorial Utterances on the Political Situation.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The World to-day says: "The power of the President, now greater in the matter of appointments than that of any monarch in Europe, should be curtailed alike for his own relief and for the good of the Republic. The stake in elections should be lessened, not spoils. Congressmen should not be mere office brokers. The public interest, if not all but conducted in honesty, is not as a political machine. The reform may be side-tracked, but it can not be permanently stopped."

The Tribune says: "The Democrats have done the will of the masses. They have eliminated the Republicans who do the will of their masters, the people, and will strive to submit a ticket which the people will support though the officeholders will not. Mr. Cleveland's officeholders constitute a powerful army, 100,000 strong, thanks to the painstaking defeat of Civil Service Reform by a reform President. But he will find that his 100,000 appointments have hurt him at least as much as they have helped, and the certain sale of the country will be principles is worth at least as much as the zeal of officeholders for their pay."

The Times says: "If the Republican convention can turn out an honorable candidate with a rational declaration of policy, it will be an evidence of strength and vitality in the party for which its best friends have hardly been able to give it credit."

The Sun says: "It is entirely desirable that the free trade issue should be cleared up. The Democratic side of the canvass, and nothing would be so useful in accomplishing that result as the disappearance of the Mills bill under a storm of Democratic opposition and a strong, thanks to the reduction of the surplus in the manner proposed by the Hon. Samuel J. Randall."

The Herald says: "Protection is all right when it has a universal application. With anything less than that it is a mere device. If the Republic can want to protect a thousand and let nine thousand go to the workhouse, while the Democrats want to protect the whole ten thousand by fair play all around, the workmen need not wait before they learn who their friends are."

## What the Pacific Coast Wants.

DENVER, Colo., June 14.—Charles F. Crocker, of the California delegation, said to-day: "While we are all for Blaine we do not desire to have the party split. We will cast our vote solid for him on the first ballot. If Blaine will not accept we will consult our friends in Indiana, New York and other States and will then support the candidate who will have the influence and credit in carrying the doubtful States. We have not yet thought of a Vice President and will give no attention to this until we have determined upon a man to fill first place. We have only one man to ask, the convention will present the name of M. M. Estes, of Napa, for temporary Chairman, and would like to see him unanimously elected."

Mr. Barin, chairman of the Oregon delegation, said nothing to any except that they were all for Blaine.

Gresham's Philadelphia Boom. CHICAGO, June 14.—Mr. Bennett, of the Philadelphia delegation, in speaking of Judge Gresham's candidacy, said to-day: "Weeks ago Judge Gresham's candidacy was desirable, because the workmen of Philadelphia. All the leading business men are for Gresham first, last and all the time, and while they are not the men who carry a great many votes to the polls, they have a great influence. I have the best authority for saying that if Gresham is nominated Philadelphia will contribute \$250,000 to his campaign fund. Philadelphia sends delegates to the convention, and these men will cast our votes for Gresham."

An Alleged Letter From Elkins. NEW YORK, June 14.—The World's Kansas City special says that a letter written by B. D. Elkins to San Scott, of last letter of withdrawal, is published, and causes a sensation. It reads as follows: "Blaine has a majority of the delegates to Chicago. He will be nominated. He will be the next President."

## Christian Scientist Association.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The National Christian Scientist Association has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. M. R. G. Eddy, Boston; Vice Presidents, George W. Day, Chicago, and Cal. H. Fry, Boston; Secretary, Herbert H. Bangs, Boston; Treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Larrabee. The next annual convention is to be held in Cleveland, O.

## Sheridan Still Improves.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—At midnight it was said at General Sheridan's residence that there was really nothing to add to the 9 o'clock bulletin. No symptoms of another relapse were observed, and the General has not had an attack of coughing this evening.

## A New Japanese Legation.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Mr. Matsui, Envoy Extraordinary to the United States from Japan, is in Chicago enroute from San Francisco to Washington. He is accompanied by Mr. Sato, Secretary of the Legation and his wife and daughter. There are also in the party Mr. Oda, a

newspaper man of Japan, and Messrs. Turakidoo, Glover, Malsudania, Yamamoto, Lagaki, Kabayama, Dato, Nagasaka, Tukushima and Migimata, who are Japanese students come to America for the purpose of carrying out their education. Mr. Oda will visit all the large cities of this country, and expects to take back some ideas regarding American journalism.

## MANY PEOPLE HOMELESS.

The Terrible Result of the Storms in the Northwest. SEBASTIAN, Wis., June 14.—Several million feet of logs broke loose from the booms above Cloquet yesterday, and came tearing down the stream to the Island, on which several hundred people live, doing great damage. The buildings carried away were as follows: The American House, Everett House, Tyndall's saloon and boarding house, Bovey's barber shop, Wallace's flour and feed store, McCullough's saloon, Blake's and Smith's saloons, the Court House and jail and the dwellings of George Price, Anthony Shannon, George Shafrey, M. T. McCorwin. Thirty or forty other buildings are completely surrounded by water to the extent of seven or eight feet, and most of them have been abandoned. The St. Paul & Duluth railroad at Fondulac is under two feet of water and the depots and other buildings have been abandoned and are likely to be carried away at any time.

The yards of the N. Nelson Lumber Company, at Cloquet, are under water to the depth of ten feet and temporary booms have been constructed to keep the lumber from floating off. Communication between the main land and the inundated island is maintained by boats, but is becoming dangerous. At the falls near Cloquet the scene is one magnificent beauty. In twenty years so great a volume of water has not been known, and as it washes down over the rocks in great waves of foam, it forms a picture not to be forgotten. Great trees are thrown into the air and torn into shreds. No lives have been lost as yet, but doubtless some will be. The water, being so high, has abandoned the line from Duluth to the Northern Pacific junction, and is running trains over the Northern Pacific Railroad via Superior. Grave fears are expressed that the bridge across the Duluth bridge, across St. Louis bay, and a large force of men is stationed there to prevent a jam from forming. The loss to lumbermen at Cloquet will be enormous, as the logs will have to be picked up when they reach the lake by tug, and it will be impossible to save them all. The loss thus far is roughly estimated at \$500,000.

## THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Baynor Makes Some Silly Charges. The Bill Laid Aside.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—In the House to-day Mr. Baynor, of Maryland, in the course of the several tilts of the day took occasion to tilt Mr. J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, with working for his own protection, he being a member of the National Reading Association. He also gave Mr. Reed, of Maine, a going over for his remark made several days ago to the effect that it was not worth while to keep on with the tariff, and finally he declared that the tariff was a combination between the Republican leaders and the manufacturers. The Republicans greeted this with a burst of derisive applause.

Mr. Weber's motion to strike glue and gelatine from the free list prevailed without division. A motion to strike out crude glycerine failed, but by a committee amendment offered by Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, the tariff on glycerine was restored to the present rate of duty. Phosphorus soap and sleep dip soap were all passed over. On "extract of hellebore" there was considerable debate. A motion to strike out the paragraph was defeated.

Mr. McMillan moved to strike licorice juice from the free list; adopted. Six other articles were then passed over without debate or objection, as follows: Indigo, gelatine, crude oil, hempseed and rapeseed oil, cottonseed oil and petroleum.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Fairbank, of New York, pleaded for a maintenance of the duties on aluminum compounds, but were overruled. Messrs. Morrow and Vandever, of California, were unsuccessful in an effort to save the duties on boracic acid and borax. Nitrate of soda was placed upon the free list [a caucus amendment]. The House then passed the tariff bill "no quorum," made by Mr. Foran, of Ohio, having traversed forty-five lines of the bill to-day, or more than had previously been covered during the entire fortnight's debate under the minority rule. The understanding is that the tariff bill will be laid aside for a time and the army appropriation bill will be taken up to-morrow.

## A Wedding That Didn't Come Off.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—To-day in Hamilton, O., Miss Grace Campbell, daughter of the late Hon. L. D. Campbell, ex-Secretary of the Interior and ex-Congressman, was to have married Mr. Henry Welby, a wealthy manufacturer of Birmingham, England. Yesterday Cincinnati, who had been invited to the brilliant affair, had their invitations recalled by telegraph with no explanation. A Hamilton dispatch of the evening carried announcing that the invitations had been recalled. The story of the cause, current in Hamilton, is that Mr. Welby was disappointed in the extent of the Campbell estate. He formed Miss Campbell's intention of marrying her, and she made to England. Mr. Welby went to Hamilton a few days ago, but returned to this city yesterday, and left hurriedly last night for New York in an apparently troubled condition of mind.

## The Paper Trail.

CHICAGO, June 14.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Western paper manufacturers, Secretary Brown reported that 50 per cent of the manufacturers, as represented by the capacity of the mills, had signed a new agreement adopted two months ago. The agreement cannot go into effect until 80 per cent have signed. The agreement provides for the shutting down of any mill for not more than two weeks at a time, and not often than twelve times a year. Upon the order of the Board of five trustees, each deposits proportionate to the capacity of the mills are forfeitable if the directions of the trustees are not complied with. Forty-two mill owners west of the Alleghenies are members of the Association. It is doubtful if enough signatures will be got to make the agreement operative.

## A Destructive Fire.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 14.—Greenup, Ill., was visited yesterday by a destructive fire. The north side of the square and a large portion of the west side were completely destroyed. Losses amount to \$75,000, with little insurance.

## Gen. Alger orates at Chattanooga.

August 25, that being G. A. R. day.

## Maj. H. P. Whipple, the well-known evangelist, died at Cumberland, Pa., on Tuesday last.

## A FRIGHTFUL FALL.

## Deputy Collector Joe McGraw Meets with a Serious Accident.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. GRAFTON, W. VA., June 14.—An unfortunate accident occurred to Joseph H. McGraw, of this city, this evening a few minutes before seven o'clock. Mr. McGraw, in company with Z. E. Bee, W. A. French and a couple of other friends who were on their way home from the University at Morgantown, had gone into the Court House for an inspection of the building and for the purpose of obtaining a view of the tower from the tower. When at a height of some fifty feet Mr. McGraw, in an attempt to take hold of the bell rope, accidentally lost his footing and fell to the ground floor, alighting on his feet, and resulting in concussion of the brain. He was at once conveyed to his home, a short distance away, and medical aid was summoned. He is still lying unconscious, with but a slight prospect of recovery.

His brother, Collector J. T. McGraw, is absent in Washington, and has been telegraphed for.

## AT ST. ANTHONY'S SHRINE.

Thousands of Pilgrims from Other States. A Remarkable Scene.

PITTSBURGH, June 14.—Thousands of pilgrims from all over the United States assembled at the shrine of St. Anthony on Troy Hill yesterday. At least six thousand people were at Father Mollinger's church.

At 12 o'clock the congregation was dismissed, and the crowd within joining with the people without made a vast assemblage, who stood with uncovered heads waiting for Father Mollinger to give them the religious blessing. The scene was an impressive one. Upon the church steps stood the venerable pastor dressed in a long black gown, wearing the cap and stole of his order, with his long, white patriarchal beard blown about by the wind, and, by a prophetic appearance. Below and all around him stood 5,000 people, listening eagerly to his words and waiting anxiously for the expected blessing. His arm stood aloft, his hand holding a vessel of holy water, and a silver relic of St. Anthony. As he stretched out his hands toward the crowd, with one accord the people sank upon the ground on their knees, and the good father invoked the blessing of God upon them, then taking the sacred relic he dipped it in the holy water and scattered it in drops upon their heads. Every individual in the vast crowd leaned forward eagerly hoping that at least one little drop might fall upon his head.

Even after this general blessing, many of the afflicted followed Father Mollinger to his residence and demanded that he bless them. The father came out and told them that he was worn out and could not bless them all. He said that if they would come to the chapel at 4 o'clock, he would gladly bestow a blessing upon all.

Some marvelous cures are said to have been effected, many invalids being cured by the laying on of the priest's hands. Under the pulpit is a carved image of St. Anthony, and all day yesterday the afflicted pushed and jostled against one another to kiss the image of the saint. Some of the supplicants were on crutches, some were partially and some totally blind; some were afflicted with rheumatism, some with paralysis, some with all sorts of diseases, and those afflicted with none—crowded around the saint like the paralytic at the pool of Bethesda. Mothers with babes in their arms, children, stalwart and enfeebled men, those who imagined they were afflicted with all sorts of diseases, and those afflicted with none—crowded around the saint like the paralytic at the pool of Bethesda. Mothers with babes in their arms, children, stalwart and enfeebled men, those who imagined they were afflicted with all sorts of diseases, and those afflicted with none—crowded around the saint like the paralytic at the pool of Bethesda.

At 4 o'clock the Emperor Frederick is much worse. His strength has been failing steadily since last evening, and it is believed the end is very near. At noon the Crown Prince and Crown Princess and Prince Henry arrived at the castle. Empress Victoria has watched by the bedside of the Emperor since 4 o'clock this morning. All the members of the Imperial family have been summoned to his bedside.

1:35 P. M.—It is now learned that the ministerial cabinet, which the physicians feared on Tuesday last would advise the Emperor, superseded last evening.

6:30 P. M.—The Emperor is now unable to take food. Dr. Mackenzie tried in vain to feed him a morsel. 8:15 P. M.—The Emperor is now suffering from successive convulsion fits and swoons.

11:30 P. M.—When lying down the Emperor is apathetic; at other times he is fully conscious. Early this afternoon while reclining in an arm chair he wrote a few farewell words to Prince Bismarck. Afterwards he took a sip of food through the tube, a little cocaine being administered. The doctors believe that the Emperor's condition is improving. The Dowager Empress Augusta and the Grand Duchess of Baden will arrive to-morrow.

## Night Scenes in the Palace.

BERLIN, June 14.—Dispatches from Potsdam report that nourishment was repeatedly administered to the Emperor last evening by means of enemas and also by means of a tube contrived by Dr. Mackenzie. He gained some strength and the fever did not increase so rapidly as on previous nights; but it was apparent that he has not regained on any one day since his last relapse all the strength which he lost the previous day. The temporary relief of the patient were brief and delusive, leaving him in a worse condition than before. With the exception of one incident to the opinion that the Emperor will gradually die of exhaustion. The Empress is constant in her attendance at the bedside of her husband.

## The Ghost Stood by His Bed.

A Singular Death Follows a Mysterious Murder in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 14.—The mystery about the murder of William Barrett, the Pinkerton detective, May 22, has never been cleared up, although the murdered man's wife and his brother-in-law were arrested for the crime. A bartender named James Pope, with his two sisters, lived in the same house with Barrett, and it was surmised that they knew something about the murder, as the sisters were detected sending an anonymous note to Captain O'Connell, of the police department, that Barrett and his brother were the real murderers.

Pope died yesterday under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Three nights after the murder he ran screaming into his sister's room in great fright and fell into a swoon. When he recovered he said that the ghost of the murdered man had stood by the bed and awakened him. His sisters tried to convince him that he had been dreaming, but he insisted that he had seen a real spirit. The next night the scene was repeated, and for several nights thereafter. The young man began to grow thin and pale under the worry and excitement. The sisters say they sat up with him one night, and heard the groaning and rappings which their brother had described.

The nightly visits went on, and young Pope's health became so bad that a physician was called in. He failed steadily, however, and Friday he was taken to the county hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

## Disaster at a Circus.

O'DELL, Ill., June 14.—During the afternoon performance of a circus at this place yesterday, the tent was struck by a severe wind storm and leveled to the ground. Fifteen persons were injured. The men suffered from the blowing and rappings which their brother had described.

## An Assistant Bishop.

CLEVELAND, O., June 14.—The Episcopal Convention called to meet at Sandusky, O., to elect an assistant to Bishop Duquoy, of the Cleveland Diocese, last night chose Rev. W. F. Nichols, of Philadelphia, for the position.

## THE DEATH

## OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR HOURLY EXPECTED.

## The Doctors Have Given Up All Hopes in the Case.

## The Royal Family Is Summoned to the Bedside.

## And the Kaiser Writes a Farewell Message to Bismarck.

## Efforts to Stimulate the Patient Are Unsuccessful.

## And He Experiences Convulsive Fits and Swoons.

## How the Night Was Passed at the Potsdam Palace.

POTSDAM, June 15.—Toward midnight on Wednesday the Emperor became worse. His pulse quickened and his temperature rose to 40 degrees. The difficulty he experienced in breathing indicated inflammation of the lungs. The morning hours were awaited with the greatest anxiety. At 3 o'clock the Empress was informed of the change, and she has not left her husband's bedside since. Doctors Mackenzie, Barlebeche, Wagner and Hovell exhausted their skill in trying to relieve the patient, but in spite of all their efforts his strength rapidly diminished. Toward morning the Emperor refused to take medicine. At 7 o'clock the other doctors came only to confirm the previous diagnosis. The Emperor became slightly more animated about noon and asked to see his daughter, Sophia, yesterday being her eighteenth birthday. During the night the Emperor remained in a kind of a stupor. The doctors gave him various stimulants and camphor injections, but the effect was only temporary.

The Emperor sometimes opens his eyes and recognizes those around him. A pleasant smile lights up his face when the Empress or other members of the family go to his bedside. The public regard was especially noticeable on the Berlin boulevards.

1:20 P. M.—The Emperor is weaker but perfectly conscious, and mindful of the doings around him. It is expected that the night will pass quietly.

## Yesterday's Bulletin.

POTSDAM, June 14.—Emperor Frederick is much worse. His strength has been failing steadily since last evening, and it is believed the end is very near. At noon the Crown Prince and Crown Princess and Prince Henry arrived at the castle. Empress Victoria has watched by the bedside of the Emperor since 4 o'clock this morning. All the members of the Imperial family have been summoned to his bedside.

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## Monopolists Open the Campaign.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 14.—Monday next the first annual session of the State Normal Institute begins, and it will open with a large attendance. Scarcely had the students departed until preparations were being made for the coming summer term. Special arrangements have been made for the teachers of Wheeling, who are unable to be here the first part of the term, whereby they may be enabled to spend the latter part of the session with much profit to themselves.

## Morgantown is delightfully situated.

Morgantown is delightfully situated, accessible by railroad, affords unparalleled opportunities, is within a short distance of the renowned Cheat river, which is unsurpassed for natural scenery. The cost of living at the Athens is nominal, and the many advantages it offers to pleasure seekers is fast making it a popular summer resort.

## Monopolists Open the Campaign.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., June 14.—A thousand Republicans met in mass convention here to-day, court having adjourned to give them full sway. Much enthusiasm was manifested. Capt. J. F. Arnett presided, and Thos. H. B. Stagers formally opened the campaign by a strong tariff speech. Many of Monopolists' delegation will support Mr. Stagers for Congress. Hon. R. L. Berkshire, George Sturgis and Mr. Stagers leave here in the morning to join Mr. Elkins' party for Chicago. The Blaine sentiment prevails, although Judge Berkshire inclines to Harrison.

## CONFESSION TO A MURDER.

## A Celebrated Mystery Cleared up by One of the Galtys.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., June 14.—Henry Myers implicated with John Olsen and William Dager in the murder of John Lowell, a wealthy rancher of Tolson, California, has made a statement in which he said he had become acquainted with Lowell two months before the murder, which was committed Sunday, March 24, Lowell at that time spoke about selling his property as the neighbors were unfriendly to him, and as Myers knew something about stock raising he offered to sell his horses for him. Subsequently, on March 22, Myers with Olsen and Dager went to Lowell's ranch to obtain employment cutting wood. On arriving at the ranch Olsen suggested that as they were all poor they should take a little of the way and divide the large amount of money he had and what they could realize from the sale of the stock, harness